RECORDER.

UNITED WE STAND; DIVIDED WE FALL.

Vol. IX. WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1828. No. 432.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington, *May* 14.		Fayetteville, *April* 16.		Newbern, *March* 29.		Petersburg, *May* 9.	
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Brandy, Cogniac,	gall.	120	125	125	160	150	175	125	200
Apple,	—	35	36	36	40	40	50	33	100
Peach,	—	—		45	50	75	80	75	100
Bacon,	lb.	7	10	6	8	6	7	7	8
Beeswax,	—	25	26	22	23	28		25	
Butter,	—	15	20	15	20	12	18	12	25
Coffee,	—	14	15	14	17	18		15	18
Corn,	bush.	50		40		35	40	35	
Cotton,	lb.		8	8½	9	8	9	8	10
Candles, mould,	—	15	16	16		15		14	
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.			75		70	80		
Flour,	bbl.	525	550	400	450	650		500	700
Feathers,	lb.			25	28	35	40	—	
Gin, Holland,	gall.	100	110	90	125	100	125	90	100
Country,	—	37	40	43	45	45	50	35	
Iron,	ton	—		—		—		110001	1200
Lard,	lb.	9	10	7	7½	7	8	7	8
Lime,	cask	150	175	200	250	—		150	200
Molasses,	gall.	30	35	31	33	29	32	35	40
Nails, Cut, assorted,	keg	—		8½	9	—		7½	8
Oats,	bush.	—		25	30	—		—	
Powder, Amer.	keg	—		500	800	—		600	650
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	100	112	125	150	90	100	125	150
West India,	—	80	90	70	80	85	90	75	100
New England,	—	40	42	40		40	45	42	45
Rice,	cwt.	275	300	350	400	300	325	400	450
Shot,	—	—		1000		—		850	1000
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.			75		65		75	
Turk's Island,		40	45	75		60		—	
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	800	1000	850	1100	900	1000	900	1300
Loaf,	lb.	—		19	22	18	23	18	25
Tea, Imperial, & Gunpowder,	—	—		150	175	—		140	150
Hyson,	—	—		120		—		—	
Young Hyson,	—	—		—		—		100	125
Tobacco,	cwt.	400	425	250	275	—		250	700
Tallow,	lb.	10		8		10		—	
Wheat,	bush.	—		70	75	—		80	85
Whiskey,	gall.	32	35	25	30		30	33	35
Wine, Madeira,	—	—		250	400	300	375	250	500
Teneriffe,	—	—		125	150	125	160	—	
Sherry,	—	—		160	225	200	250	—	
Port,	—	—		200	380	—		—	
Malaga,	—	—		75	125	—		—	

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure seven subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive the eighth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the stable of the subscriber, who lives in the north west corner of Granville county, on the 12th inst.

A Grey Horse,

shod before, branded with the letter "T" on the left hip, and had on a bell and yoke. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to the subscriber.

John Sandford.

April 22. 49—3w

REMOVAL.

THE subscribers having removed their Saddlers Shop to the building west of Thos. Clancy & Co. they take this method of informing their friends and customers that they are prepared to supply them with all articles in their line as cheap as can be bought in the state, and they venture to say, if not superior, at least as good as can be had any where. Their work has hitherto proved good; and having the best of workmen and northern materials, they feel assured that they can give general satisfaction to all who may call upon them for work.

J. B. M'Dade & Co.

Jan. 15. 13—tf

NOTICE.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 24th of March last, a negro girl named Mariah, eighteen years of age, slim built, long chin and lips, some black spots on the white of her eyes, inclined to stutter when frightened. She is probably lurking in the neighbourhood of Hillsborough. All persons are forbid harbouring or employing her, under the penalty of the law. A reasonable reward will be given for her apprehension and delivery to the subscriber, and all necessary expenses paid.

Handy Wood.

Haw River, near Murphey's mill,
May 13. 30—3wp

BLANKS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted for articles purchased at the sale of Enoch Thompson, on the 8th day of Sept. 1826, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, as a delay until after next county court will make it necessary to put them into the hands of an officer for collection.

Wm. Pickett, *Agent for Enoch Thompson.*

May 6. 49—

READY MADE CLOTHING.

N. J. PALMER has just received and opened for sale at the Hillsborough Book Store, an assortment of

Ready Made CLOTHING,

consisting of Great Coats, Cloaks, Surtouts, Frock and Close Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c. also

Leghorn, Sattin & Silk BONNETS,

trimmed; which he will sell at reduced prices for cash.

All orders for articles in the above line will be received and promptly supplied.

He still continues to keep an assortment of *BOOKS & STATIONARY* for sale at his usual low prices. Additonal supplies short expected.

April 1. 24—3w

THE BLOODED HORSE

ARABIAN,

WILL stand one mile and a half west of Hillsborough, on the Hartford road, at ten dollars a season, payable on the 1st of January, 1829, which may be discharged by the payment of eight dollars any time during the season—fifteen dollars will be asked for insurance—and five dollars for a single leap.

ARABIAN is a beautiful horse, four years old this spring, upwards of fifteen hands high, and of the best blood. His sire is the celebrated horse Saladin, which was imported some years ago by the American consul at Tripoli, having been selected by him from a large number of fine horses belonging to the Bashaw. His dam was got by the well known horse President, whose stock is in high repute.

The season will commence on the 10th of March, and terminate on the 20th of July.

The Arabian horses, though not remarkable for size, are noted for fleetness and durability; and it is thought that crossed with the Sir Archie blood, they will produce the finest horses for the saddle, waggon or plough.

When mares are sent from a distance, they will be attended and fed at a moderate charge; but no liability for accidents.

Z. Mitchell, *Groom.*

February 5. 16—

HOUSES and LOTS in Hillsborough for sale,

By BARNABAS O'FAIRHILL, on a credit of one year.

AS my object is to prevent the most infamous intercourse of adultery that perhaps ever was known, and seemingly permitted in a christian country, I will sell all, beginning at the house where Nancy Gawly now lives and carries on her infamous debaucheries with her old stumpey humpey.

February 12. 17—tf

RURAL ECONOMY.

"And your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour,
O'er every land."

HORTICULTURE.

We recommend to the attention of our readers the following communication on the preservation of fruit trees: The article comes from a highly respectable source, and the discovery announced by our correspondent is worthy of the experiment of farmers and gardeners. If the remedy, applied by the young lady with so much success for the preservation of her own garden, shall prove generally efficacious, she merits all the honors, which the reporter of her useful efforts has proposed.

N. Y. Statesman.

FRUIT TREES.

What are you doing there, Madam? said I last summer, to an industrious and amiable young lady, who herself takes the care of her flower, fruit, and kitchen garden; for mercy sake! what are you doing there? Don't you see, answered she, I am scalding this peach tree? Do you want to kill it? On the contrary, I wish to save it if I can; the root is worm eaten; the leaves are curling and withering; it will be dead in a few days, if I do not apply an efficacious remedy. I have lost several fruit trees this summer by the worms; in vain have I tried all the means suggested, as to dig round, look for worms, use a wire to kill them through the apertures, put lime, ashes, &c. all in vain. Once the trees are attacked they invariably die. This is the best tree of the garden; it produces the most excellent fruit. I am determined to try on it an experiment, which I have for a long time thought of, but from which I have always been discouraged by my friends, saying, that it will kill the tree; but the tree is already as if dead, and I think there is even prudence in the trial, since it leaves at least a possibility, a hope of saving it.

A great deal of conversation followed that experiment, some laughed, some found it absurb. I myself visited and examined with anxiety the tree every day. To our great surprise and satisfaction, after the fall of the faded leaves, the vegetation resumed all its activity, and a new set of beautiful, long, green leaves, again covered the tree. Encouraged by this success, all the fruit trees of the garden, sound, or not, were scalded before the setting in of winter.

The brother of the young lady having taken confidence in the operation, and having himself an orchard of 150 trees, apples, pears, plums, peaches, &c. of which a few were also worm eaten, took the resolution to have them all scalded before winter. An iron kettle was brought into the orchard, kept boiling, (water added from a neighboring brook in proportion as it was used,) and three or four quarts poured at the bottom of each tree, about one foot above the ground; care was taken to cause the water to follow the trunk and penetrate to the roots, by pouring it round the tree, and not too fast. This was done to each tree in the orchard with the greatest ease in less than half a day's labor. The same operation was performed again in the spring as soon as the frost was out of the ground. Not a single tree died. Those in bad order revived, and they are all covered with the most luxuriant blossoms.

This discovery, for it well deserves the name, will certainly rank among the most useful. I hasten to send it for your valuable paper; it should be reprinted in all the publications of this country, for it might save many thousand fruit trees this season from destruction, if known by all gardeners and farmers.

In former times, a young lady who had become a benefactress of her own country, by her ingenuity and industry, would have received, as a reward, a crown of the finest flowers, with a basket of the best fruit; but in these dry modern times, let her, at least, receive our best thanks. D. C.

From the American Farmer.

Sluggards who discourage every new enterprise, and all attempts at improvement, would have us believe, that agriculture has gained nothing by any departure from old practices. Nothing can be more pernicious than the precepts of these miserly drones, unless it be their examples. A singular proof of what has been done in one, and a stimulous to persevere in other pursuits of the husbandman, may be seen in the case of the increased average weight of oxen, calves and sheep in the course of a century. In the year 1700, the average weight of oxen killed for the London market, was 370 pounds, of calves 50 pounds, and of sheep 28 pounds. In 1812 the average weight of oxen, in the same market, was 800 pounds, that of calves 150 and of sheep 80 pounds—the latter having increased more than three fold! Has this improvement in all the valuable properties and dispositions of animals for the food of man been accomplished without management? without skilful crossing of breeds? without knowledge gained by reading, reflection and study? without exhibition to excite, and premiums to honour success? without the aid of discussion and the light of science? Yet there are many amongst us of those numerous families, the "Hold-fasts," and the "Good-enoughs," who will ask you, who ever learned any thing about farming from study or from books? To see a farmer with a pen or a book in his hand, is in their opinion, ominous of bad management and ruin; and at a cattle show, where the premiums have been bought chiefly by contributions levied on merchants, lawyers and gentlemen, who are not farmers; you will see one of those poor spirited fault finders, come and peep through or over the enclosure, and go away, preferring rather to lay out one dollar in still burnt whiskey, or to print filthy political hand bills, than to save from dissolution a society established for the benefit of his peculiar calling. Thompson's Apostrophe to Philosophy, is, nevertheless, applicable to knowledge in general; and is no where more emphatically justified than in the progress which has been made by scientific researches and illustrations in the pursuits of the agriculturalist.

"With thee, serene Philosophy, with thee,
And thy bright garland, let me crown my song!
* * * * * * *
Without thee, what were enlighten'd man?
A savage roaming through the woods and wilds
In quest of prey; and with th' unfashion'd fur
Rough clad; devoid of every finer art,
And elegance of life."

SCENES IN LOUISIANA.

The following extracts are copied from the journal of a Methodist minister, whose circuit was in the south western parts of Louisiana.

Thursday, December 2.

The scenery all this day, was delightful. The immense prairies of Opelousas and Attakapas, and the still more extensive meadows on the west, may be called the American Sahara. But how different in appearance the rich grassy plains of America, to the dry parched sands of Africa. These wide savannahs bear the most striking resemblance to the ocean; when in them, you readily fancy yourself at sea, for the eye may travel in almost any direction without meeting any object but the sky and grass; and if you see the far distant woods, they have the appearance of a high beach beautifully indented with coves and harbours. The vast herds of cattle scattered over them, afford one of the most grateful prospects of nature. From a small eminence you may observe thousands of horses, cows, and other domestic animals, spread over this interminable mead, in every direction, feeding on a sea of plenty. And nearly as numerous were the former herds of deer and buffalo, before the white man hunted them and their owners from these lovely savannahs. At certain seasons of the year, this heterogeneous herd will embody for self-defence, against the common and formidable enemy, the musquito. I have seen seven or eight thousand closely pressed together, and remain so for hours, till urgent hunger drove them asunder for food. In passing these natural meadows, you will often start up the timid deer, which at sight of the unfrequent passenger will bound off till he looses himself from you in the high distant grass. The wolf too may be seen here, but no longer lank and lean, among the numerous fawns and lambs. The herdmen, who are generally excellent horsemen, and admirably skilled in casting a rope, will frequently bend their steeds after those wolves, and run them down, or take them round the neck with a slipping knot.

Easton, Pa. May 9.

'Trespass vi et armis.'—On Wednesday afternoon the inhabitants of Delaware ward, were aroused by a horse with harness on, and a swingletree flying at his heels, that had crossed the bridge and taken possession of the side walk, until he came to Fermour street, where he crossed and again took the side walk at full speed—stopped at the door of a house, with strong indications of paying the inmates a visit, but had the door shut upon him. Indignant at such unceremonious treatment, he continued his course—turned the corner of Spring Garden street, and with a great deal of *sang froid* marched into the front door of Mrs. Brown, and went up stairs into the second story, making no trifling noise in his ascent. Mr. Stroo, who was plastering in a passage or kitchen chamber, opened the door, and old Gray having made his way into the back building, trotted into the open door, to the utter consternation of Mr. S. who retreated and left him in quiet possession. Continuing his travels a little farther, he tumbled down a stair case, broke the bannisters, and with a terrible crash came rolling into the kitchen, causing no small dismay and scattering of the family, and a great derangement of the supper table.

We understand that the horse was so much injured by the fall, that the owner, to put him out of pain, killed him the same evening.

Forgery.—A forgery detected in London on the 15th April, occasioned much excitement. A Mr. Ferbman, confidential clerk of the house of Ward, committed it. I appears that he enjoyed, in right of his wife, a young and amiable woman, an income of 5000*l.* and received a large salary besides. His gambling propensities, however, involved him in embarrassments, which led him to commit crimes, one of which he will undoubtedly be compelled to expiate by an ignominious death. He was indicted for forging a bill of 500*l.* on the house of Rothschild, which he endeavoured to take up by means of forged acceptances on the Barings. After his arrest, several similar acceptances were found among his papers. Every effort was made to prevent a prosecution. Mr. and Mrs. Rothschild used every exertion to have the business hushed up, but without success. He was remanded for trial.

EXPANSIVE FORCE OF STEAM.

A circumstance lately occurred, rather of a singular nature, which strongly illustrates the powerful effects of steam. A strong stone bottle, half filled with water, and tightly corked, was placed by a servant girl in an oven, and forgotten. The water of course began to be converted into steam (by the heat of the oven,) which burst the bottle, and was so expansive as to drive the oven door, which was of cast iron, from its hinges, against the kitchen wall with such violence that it was broken into several pieces. The oven itself, though of considerable weight, was carried from its seat, blew out both the kitchen windows, and tore down the fire place. Several children were playing in the kitchen, but they fortunately escaped injury.

English paper.

In enacting laws, vigor is indispensable. In executing them, mercy.

From the Raleigh Register.

CARLTON—NO. XIV.

Having discussed two of the primary questions respecting Railways, we shall now consider the third. Can we provide the means without oppression to a single individual in the state? This subject has already been partially treated in a former number, so as to show distinctly that a single Railway for the benefit of the whole state is easily practicable. On this point our views are not changed: it is only intended to resume them. They will bear reconsideration, and it is our purpose to enlarge and invest them with additional confirmation.

To answering this question the same prudence is to be consulted, as occurs to every man of good sense in making improvements for himself. First, he must engage in a single work at once. 2. He must distribute the whole through time, so as to accomplish it without difficulty. 3. He must direct with constancy his various resources upon the proposed object.

1. With respect to the necessity of limiting ourselves to a single work at once. Let us take an example from one who would commence as a farmer, to support his family or enlarge his property. It is no matter whether he plants himself in the country where he now lives, or looks for a residence in the west. He purchases what we call an improvement, that is a sufficient number of acres, with a small portion of ground already cleared, and a shelter for himself and his family. This is but the nucleus, the kernel about which the nut is to grow to a fuller size. A house more commodious and comfortable, a kitchen, barn, stable, crib, must be erected, his lands cleared, his fences made, lanes opened, ditches dug, his gates and bars provided, and with all this and above all, his grounds must be regularly tilled, and his crops sown and gathered. Would he think of applying himself to all this work at once? He would mark out to himself a regular course to be pursued till the whole should be accomplished. In doing this he would commence with such things as were most essential first. A single work only would occupy him at a time. Were he to spread his labour over the whole, he must soon starve for want of necessaries; or by hiring a multitude of hands, by the time the whole was completed, he would be bankrupt, and it would no longer be his. All this is so plain that no man would attempt it without being sure of the consequences. One thing at a time, he would say I must not have too many irons in the fire, or some will be sure to burn.

It is to a want of due attention to maxims so plain, that we owe the failure of our past plans of internal improvement. To us as a people the state of NorthCarolina has been assigned by Providence, as an individual holds a plantation to be improved for his own benefit. Others are busy in improving theirs, and if we do not improve ours, none else will. The culture of a plantation and the enlargement of its accommodations and advantages, are conducted by the owner upon principles too obvious to be mistaken. But these personal conveniences are not all that are necessary to the farmer. Other privileges are to be attained, beyond his power as an individual. There are improvements, which as they are indispensable for the common welfare as well as his own, are upon such a scale as to require the concurrent action of the whole political family, or at least of numerous bodies. Without this united strength, though they are invaluable for the privileges they secure, and the difficulties they remove, they are utterly impracticable. But as soon as this union is effected, nothing is more easy. These improvements must be commenced, continued and perfected, upon the same plain principles, as regulate a man in the management of his own estate. They are numerous and diversified. If we attempt to do all at once we shall do worse than nothing. How then is a wise people, or a prudent legislature to act? Is it not evident that a public work, which is to benefit all the people, must be upon an extensive scale, it should be so chosen, that while it is single, it shall when consummated, terminate as far as the circumstances will admit, in the general weal?

Can we be at a loss then for a competent reason, why our plans of internal improvement have heretofore ended in abortion? We undertook to clear out all the rivers in the state, to dig canals, to deepen channels, to open inlets, to cut new roads and mend old ones, to drain swamps and lakes, and all this work and even more that might be mentioned, was to be carried on at the same time. Nay, some doubtless became dissatisfied, because it was not all finished at the end of the year in which it was undertaken. And how are we to account for such extravagance in our public enterprises? Was it not, that unless every man could have an improvement going on near his own residence, he would do nothing nor allow any thing to be done if he could help it, and so all prospect of bettering our condition must be at an end? Let us then with reflection ask ourselves, Where is the reasonableness of finding fault with internal improvement, as though nothing but mischief were connected with it, when, from the diversity of our undertakings, and the paucity of our means, not to have been disappointed would have been perfectly miraculous. As well might we have attempted to change the courses of our rivers, make them run towards the mountains, and discharge themselves over their summits, as to effect plans so vast and multifarious, by the instrumentality that was applied. Doubtless a lesson has been taught us by our past experience, but what is it? Not that internal improvement has any thing in it destructive to our interests. We have not proved it impossible: no, nor even that it is difficult.—What then has it inforced upon us?—Simply what every man knows to be a practical truth in his ordinary affairs; that he who sets out in the prosecution of too many plans at once, though each were the best possible for his advantage, must soon find to his cost that he is disappointed in them all. To us a single work of so much magnitude as opening the market of the world to the people generally, is that on which all eyes should be directed and all our efforts steadfastly concentrated.

2. It was said, not only that we ought to do one thing at once, but by distributing the parts of a large enterprise successively through time, that becomes easy which were otherwise impossible. To illustrate this, we may recur to the same example as before. It is well to do so, because it finds us at home and we shall all understand it. The commencing planter looks in anticipation on the lands to be disforested, the buildings to be erected, and all the improvements to be made. He is not so visionary as to suppose that all is to be finished in a twelve month. Does he therefore resolve at once that he will have nothing to do with it? He says within himself, I shall go on to make such conditional additions from year to year, as I shall find in my power. In this manner I shall never oppress myself; I shall enjoy every accession to my conveniences as soon as completed, the more for having felt some embarrassment without it. It will enhance my courage and my interest in that which is to follow. My property will be enlarging, and my prospects brightening, and if the whole shall be completed in five, or even in seven years, I shall be satisfied. It will be an important work effected, and every one knows that Rome was not built in a day.

In looking to progressive time for the development of his plans and interests, the planter who chooses new lands for his settlement is not singular. All have improvements before them, with respect to some of which at least they profess no hope of fulfilment till three, four, perhaps seven years, or even a longer period shall have elapsed. And why? Evidently because the nature of some enterprises and accomplishments is such as to forbid their completion till time shall afford protracted opportunities. The young are taught this first by their parents, in the perseverance indispensable to every species of education. The adult enlists future years in his service for the accomplishment of all his prospects. And even the man of seventy hopes that he shall live ten years longer, that he may see some favorite purpose consummated. In every instance it might be said, before all this can be finished, before five or seven years are past, I may be in my grave. Then all that labour will have been sustained for nothing, therefore I will engage in nothing which requires so much time before it can be enjoyed. Few even of our more unthrifty and inefficient farmers, decline planting an orchard of peach trees, because it will be five years before it will arrive at perfection. Every apple we eat is the fruit of a tree which requires twelve years for its growth. Yet how many orchards are there of this sort in the country, showing that men will take pleasure in doing that which postpones their reward to a remote period.

And why may not a whole people act with a discretion common to every judicious and enterprising individual in the country. A Railroad is the cheapest means of dissolving the worse than iron fetters that bind our people, and hold them from an open and unlimited commerce. Not an instance is to be quoted in the history of nations, ancient or modern, of a people who have enjoyed the privileges of such a commerce, whose prosperity was not commensurate with their duration. If a Railroad cannot be completed in one or two years, without oppressing the people, why shall we say, the time is too long, life is uncertain, and we will not risk the payment of our money for nothing. If it is necessary to distribute the whole expense through the space of five or seven years, to prevent it from being felt, why shall we not still commence a work of such immense and unquestionable importance, and by additions of thirty-five or forty miles annually, persevere with a wise and honorable constancy, a determined and inflexible spirit, till it shall be finished. Should we feel no pleasure, no cheering interest, no swelling transport, in reading regular reports of its weekly progress in our newspapers. These satisfactions, themselves, would be worth more to every man, than the paltry sum he would have to pay towards it. The intelligence, as soon as the work has begun finally to succeed, would infuse new life into our population, nerve the arm of industry, augment the value of property, and disclose animating prospects to ourselves and our children. Shall we not assume an attitude and a character of consistency as a people, who see our interests, and who will no longer be withheld by timid apprehensions and vaccillating doubts, from a vigorous prosecution of them? If any argument be properly deducible from the time necessary to the work, it is, not that it be postponed or totally renounced, but rather to commence it instantly, as soon as the practicability, the manner, and the cost shall be authentically ascertained. A single individual can adopt, and can daily find his happiness, his success, and his ultimate fortune, in acting upon these principles, and shall an intelligent people, in the full exercise of self government, by a representative agency of their own appointment, find it impossible? Let us not believe in such a doctrine as this, by whomsoever inculcated. These remarks on the expediency and necessity of extending through time the prosecution of public enterprises for the benefit of the people, are in conformity with the past and continued practice of other states and nations. Their history in every instance, would give sufficient evidence of this. Let it suffice to recollect, that the first blow was struck upon the Western Canal of N. York, on the 4th of July, 1817, and on the 8th of October, in 1823, proclamation was made amidst the transports of all the people, that the work was done. When it was begun, a much longer time was contemplated than proved necessary in the execution. Yet with the anticipated period of ten years, instead of little more than six, the people hesitated not to constitute, a legislature resolved intrepidly to embark in an enterprize, which has, in five years, given matchless prosperity to the state, and which will continue its growth in wealth and power, through an indefinite futurity.

3. It has been shown, that by engaging in a single work, and consenting to look to a few years for its completion, we shall adopt two methods for rendering it easy. It now remains to show, that by one method at least, the expense will not be felt by the people in carrying it into effect.—As to other methods of taxation, by which the same amount might be realized, it is hoped we shall be understood to pronounce no opinion. The plan here suggested is recommended chiefly by its simplicity.—People are generally taxed, not only personally, but by the value of their property. Should we undertake to mingle the latter source of revenue for our present object, in the computation, it would be impossible to prevent it from becoming a complicated subject. It is believed, that the requisite sum, at which we are apt to be alarmed, may be so easily raised, that the plainest method of showing this to be true, is the most eligible. If any single work of this nature is to meet with the concurrence of the people, we believe there is no man, who, when he considers the smallness of the sum which he will be called upon to pay, would consent, much less wish to be excluded from a personal share in the enterprise. There is a spirit in the bosom of every man, which exquisitely enjoys a participation in every great undertaking, that conspicuously promotes the interest of his country, and crowns her with honor. This spirit it is the wisdom of a republic to stir into life, and fan to a flame in every citizen, no matter how humble and obscure his lot may be. How often does it happen that men deeply and successfully intent upon enlarging their property, will revolt more sensitively at the payment of a small additional sum into the public treasury, though it be for an object most important to themselves, than others who stand alone, as insulted individuals, and who must realize all that they pay by the labor of their hands. Our capacity of bearing the expense of any single enterprize, prudently conducted, is so certain, and may be made to appear so indisputable, without the least real inconvenience to any man, that to run the risk of involving the subject in obscurity, by spreading the collection of a Railroad fund through the different species of property, would expose it to indefinite dangers, from the defect of perspicuity and precision in its effect upon individuals.

From such motives as these, and to prevent the subject from becoming intricate, the method already suggested for creating a Railroad fund, has been preferred. The only great difficulty most assuredly is, not in any real inability to raise the fund, but in uniting the people in a determination and zeal worthy of themselves and of the subject, by a firm conviction of its importance to their common and personal interest. —Let them become enlightened and assured in this conviction, and we should hear nothing of the diminutive sum of two dollars a piece, to be collected from them in five equal annual instalments.

To show the necessity of no more than this, we shall resume a former exposition, on account of its connection with our present discussion. There it is said, "the number of taxable polls in the state of North Carolina, is a hundred and thirty five thousand." This was derived from the Comptroller's Report of 1826. In that paper, at the foot of fifth column, the amount of the poll tax is shown to be $27,000. By dividing this sum by 20, the number of cents paid by each poll, the persons for whom it is paid is shown to be 135 000. This is now confirmed by the Report of the last year, which differs by five dollars only from the preceding.* When we spoke on this subject before, the sum of 37 cents was taken as a poll tax, adequate to an undertaking which we commonly regard so enormous as the construction of a Railroad through the state. To fix on such a number might seem odd to some, when the round number of 40 cents exceeded it by a difference wholly unimportant. The truth is, that the sum of 50,000 dollars will be the result of a poll tax of 37 cents on the whole number of taxable persons. This amount annually raised, was thought to be sufficient, upon such principles as were there explained, for commencing and proceeding regularly with the work. Were 40 cents taken for an individual payment instead of 37, the consequent fund would amount to 54, instead of 50.000 dollars. It is presumed that no man will think it of any consequence, or be inclined to charge it as an inconsistency, if we assume 40 cents as the basis of our calculation, in the place of 37, of which we have been accustomed to speak. If we adopt this small contribution as the whole which it is necessary for each individual annually to pay as his share of the expense, it is remarkable how the total sum of 54,000 dollars begins to measure with the magnitude of a public work, on which we are apt to look with dread, as though it would drag us to inevitable ruin.

It has already been shown in the last number that a mile of level Railway will cost 2661 dollars. If the above sum of 54,000 dollars be doubled and divided by the expense of a single mile, it shows that forty miles of such Railway may be made by the fund thus provided in a year. And even should it hereafter appear that a mile cannot be constructed for less than 3000 dollars, still no less than 36 miles could be completed annually. Nothing is more obvious than that by commencing the work at a seaport, every mile would begin to be useful from the moment of its completion. The first year we should all feel to be an experimental one. A weekly report as already remarked, would issue from our engineer or superintendant, affording the whole people an opportunity to judge for themselves, and probably gladdening and encouraging them with the successful advancement of the wrok. If so, the murmur of every apprehensive and discontented individual would be answered by facts not to be controverted. But even should the trial, beyond all that is probable or could be foreseen, prove unsuccessful, could we not instantly desist, and is there one who would not think it worth the sum he had paid for it? For what is the loss? Does it sound high? It is forty cents!

But it was assumed that the sum of fifty four thousand dollars was to be doubled. The principle on which this is done has been already shown,† but it is material here, and we shall hope to be indulged in briefly renewing it. Past observation among ourselves has often evinced, the promptness, and even the avidity with which men who are in possession of large funds, and who are seeking to vest them profitably, unite if they are permitted, with the government in such improvements as are likely to return liberally into their bosom. We are not sure, nay we are quite strong in the belief, that if North Carolina shall ultimately decline the junction of Newbern with Raleigh by a Railroad, the advantages of a stock thus invested will appear so certain, that a company will be formed, who will carry it into successful operation. The proceeds of such a stock at the expiration of the very first year, after any portion of the work should be finished, would doubtless exceed those of any banking institution, or any capital in the state. At least it would rise to any point which a law of incorporation would permit it to reach, and yet be attended with unexampled privileges to the people, in conveyance to a market. But such a method of obtaining the Railroad is the worst to which a people resorts, and if possible should always be avoided: not by refusing incorporation to companies, but by performing the work for themselves, becoming the basis of it by their own funds, and keeping the ultimate property of it in their own possession.

Should the state, after inquiry into the subject, deliberately resolve to adopt the measure, and prosecute it to a practical issue, a credit would be attached to it, which would not fail to enlist the necessary resources. The offer need not be limited to our own state. Extend it to other parts of the union, and especially to commercial cities where capital abounds, and merchants would see a prospect not only of large profits on stock thus subscribed, but of other advantages in an immense trade to be ultimately opened with the whole of North Carolina. Any one conversant with such business will not doubt that were there a subscription authorized by an act of our legislature to the like amount of 54,000 dollars, with a proffer of eight, nine, or ten per cent, it would be speedily filled with names that would be ample pledge for their obligations.

Finally, let a Railroad be once established over our level country, and it will be unnecessary to augment the payment from the people, though a mile through the higher parts of the state should be double or treble in expense, of the same distance upon level ground. A small toll upon the tonnage conveyed in a year on the first hundred miles completed, would assuredly exceed the additional cost of construction, though it should become six or eight thousand dollars a mile. The extension of every year, would more and more ensure this consequence, and toward the close of the work, it would probably grow with an accelerated rapidity.

As doubts have been expressed by some, whether the whole business of transportation for the state, would be sufficient to justify the undertaking, it is our purpose on some future occasion, to produce convincing evidence on this subject.

It has now been shown that this species of internal improvement is not impracticable by us. If it ever appear so, it is from difficulties with which the subject is encumbered without the least necessity. Let the work be single; let it be distributed through a reasonable length of time, and let the annual expense be provided by a payment cheerfully made from every personally taxable individual in the state, and all embarrassment banishes from an enterprize that involves the wealth, the honor, and the happiness of the country. C.

* See Comptroller's Reports, for 1826 & 18 27.

† See Number 4, towards the end.

Foreign Intelligence.

AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.

Very late advices had reached London from Vienna. The subjoined extracts, dated at Ancona and Trieste, will be read with interest. It was said at Vienna on the 5th of April, that the courts of Austria and Prussia had resolved to accede to the treaty of the 6th of July, and to press upon the Porte the acceptance of the conditions proposed in it. The Courier says, "We believe that this intelligence will be substantially confirmed. We know that Austria has been anxious to induce the Porte to adopt a more moderate policy, and that she has warned her of the danger to which her present system would certainly expose her." The same paper asks: "Would it very much surprise our readers if they were to hear, that, as soon as Russia shall have occupied the principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, negotiations will be resumed, which may lead to an amicable adjustment upon such terms as these—the fulfilment on the part of the Porte of the Treaty of Akermann—some definitive arrangement with respect to the Principalities—and the establishment of the independence of Greece?"

Intelligence has been received at Ancona, that all the Greek ships of war and merchantmen, had, with the permission of the government, hoisted their national flag on the 18th, a proof that the new government of Greece is considered as likely to be consolidated, and that England recognizes its independence. The respect of the Greeks for Count Capo d'Istria, is said to be boundless; his commands are blindly obeyed in all the provinces; private and public affairs are gradually assuming an appearance of order, regularity, and obedience, of which there was before no notion. Count Capo d'Istria will return from Napoli to Egina. No Greek ship can sail from any port without permission in writing from the president, by which a salutary check is put upon piracy.

Sixty eight transports have arrived in the Archipelago from Alexandria, to carry home the Egyptian troops still remaining in the Morea, respecting which negotiations have been going on with Ibrahim since January, but who was obliged first to wait for his father's instructions. The Egyptians have entirely evacuated Tripolizza, and assembled on the coast between Modon and Navarin. Tripolizza is little more than a heap of ruins; the greater part of the town was burnt, and abandoned by the inhabitants.

Paris, April 15.

The government has officially announced an intention of seeking a loan of 4 millions of rentes.—This unexpected declaration is confessed to be connected with the state of affairs in the East, which becomes daily more menacing. The Russians seem resolved to persevere in the course which they have marked out for themselves, and have even gone so far in declaring their design to assume the sovereignty of the Turkish provinces, as to appoint in form a Governor of Wallachia and Moldavia—the Russian nobleman who lately exercised the civil government of Odessa, is the new Governor named. The next step, we suppose, will be the acknowledgement of Capo d'Istria as merely the Russian governament of Greece.

Letters from Corfu of the 20th of March, written at the moment of the departure of the courier, state, that Ibrahim Pacha had concluded an armistice with the Greeks, but this news

is not given as positive.—It is certain, however, that the Turks have been defeated in a sortie they made from Lepanto, and every thing announces that Ibrahim is anxious to evacuate the Morea.

BATAVIA.—The war continues between the Dutch and Javanese, and the latter have become too powerful for the Dutch colonists and troops. The climate has made fearful havoc among the last reinforcements, sent from the Netherlands. Out of 3000 soldiers, 1000 had fallen victims and died, and 1000 more were in the hospitals, and the remainder were so enfeebled by disease, and so weak, that all offensive operations were of necessity resigned, and the Dutch colonists and troops were reduced to act altogether on the defensive. It is not impossible that Batavia will, ultimately, be lost to the Netherlands.

LIBERIA.—For such of our readers as may not take the African Repository, we take the following particulars from Mr. Ashmun's letter from that colony, published in the last number of that work, and dated the 28th of November last.

He states that the colony begins to require the labour and expense which have been bestowed on it. Every month discloses some new acquisition, resource or improvement. Though the dry season is but just settled, four new decked schooners have been built, and gone abroad under the flag of the colony. Three more will follow in a few weeks. Most of these vessels have been wholly built at Monrovia, and, with the exception of the iron, copper, pitch and cordage, of country materials. Cows are introduced, and a path into the exterior extending towards the north east 120 miles, brings to the colonists as many bullocks as they choose to order. Oxen are breaking in for the team. The list of animals, fish, fruits, vegetables and grains, found or reared in the colony, comprises not only every thing necessary to subsistence, but many exquisite vegetable luxuries. We notice twenty varieties of the prune, the plantain and banana, (reges frugum;) the egg-plant, which, once planted, grows without culture, and is very prolific; coffee of an excellent quality and abundantly sufficient for the wants of the colony; pepper of three kinds, equal to the Cayenne, with a vast number of the finest tropical fruits and vegetables. Rice is the staple grain.—Millet and Guinea corn are easily grown, but their place is generally supplied by the rice of the country. Indian corn does not succeed well, probably from the too great heat. The food of the labouring people consists chiefly of the various preparations of rice, palm oil, beef, coffee, fowls, goat's meat, cassadas, plantains and sweet potatoes. Our colonists it seems, however, are already becoming luxurious, indulging themselves, by Mr. Ashmun's account, in those foreign luxuries, flour, corn meal, butter, lard, pickled beef, fish, pork and bacon.

Of course the settlers, as they have been a longer or shorter time in the colony, enjoy greater or less comfort. The older ones, fixed in comfortable dwellings, surrounded with their little cultivated premises, drive a profitable coasting trade, or traffic with the trading vessels. Some of them exercise the mechanical trades. This happy class comprehends, we are glad to learn, "a large half of the entire population." A second class are but just settled in their new and scarcely finished dwellings, and naturally have to encounter privations, and make struggles in subduing the soil, and procuring the materials of industry. Most of them look forward, however, to an easy establishment in the colony, in the course of a few months. A third class are the settlers not a twelve month in the colony, imperfectly inured to the climate, and receiving some support from the public store, while they labour moderately either in preparing the materials for their future habitations, or hiring themselves as journeymen or labourers.—The fourth class may be comprehensively described as the improvident or incurably lazy, whose condition we may remark, is exactly the same in all countries, good or bad.

The direct intercourse of the colony with the interior is greatly extended this season. A treaty now pending, will probably open an easy trade route to the distance of 150 miles. Beyond, the roads are good, and the communication free for traders, for aught that is known to Timbuctoo. The ivory received by this route, is large and valuable. An exploration of the St. Paul's river, is now making, of 200 miles towards its source.

Yellow Fever at the Havana.

A gentleman who arrived in the brig Pulaski, at Baltimore, informs us that when he left Havana, May 2d, the Yellow fever was raging at that place with great violence. A Spanish seventy-four had, it was said, two hundred men on the sick list. An English merchantmen lost all her crew except the captain.

The Liverpool Albion calculates that it would require more than twenty eight years, at twelve hours per day, and one hundred per minute, to count the national debt of England in guineas.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

From the National Journal.

Saturday, May 10.

In the Senate, the resolution from the house, fixing the 26th day of May as the day for the adjournment of congress was considered and concurred in. The Chesapeake and Ohio canal bill was read a second time, and referred to the committee on roads and canals. The tariff bill was resumed, and, after a long discussion, Mr. Benton's amendment, imposing a duty on indigo, was rejected, and another amendment, imposing a smaller duty on the same article, was adopted, on motion of Mr. Dickerson. Mr. Smith, of Maryland, moved an amendment, providing an additional duty on cordage, which was rejected. Mr. Benton moved an amendment, prohibiting the importation of foreign wool, on or off the skin, after the year 1832, which motion is still pending.

The House of Representatives were occupied in the consideration of private bills. A new member was added to the select committee on the assault, on motion of Mr. M'Duffie, in the room of Mr. Oakley. Mr. Wilde offered a resolution on the subject of a supposed irregularity in the votes given by the electoral colleges at the late presidential election, which was laid on the table.

Monday, May 12.

In the Senate, the consideration of the tariff bill was resumed, Mr. Benton's amendment, prohibiting the importation of wool after the year 1832 pending. This amendment was rejected. On motion of Mr. Smith, of Maryland, the 1st of September was fixed for the operation of the act, instead of the 30th of June. On motion of Mr. Woodbury, an amendment was adopted, imposing an additional duty on silk goods, and making a discrimination of 10 per cent, in favor of English and French silks. The bill was ordered to a third reading, by a vote of 26 to 21, as follows:

AYES.—Messrs. Barnard, Barton, Bateman, Benton, Bouligny, Chase, Dickerson, Eaton, Foot, Harrison, Hendricks, Johnson of Ken., Kane, Knight, M'Lane, Marks, Noble, Ridgely, Rowan, Ruggles, Sanford, Seymour, Thomas, Van Buren, Webster, Willey. 26.

NAYS. Messrs. Berrien, Branch, Chambers, Chandler, Cobb, Ellis, Hayne, Johnston of La., King, M'Kinley, Macon, Parris, Robbins, Silsbee, Smith Md., Smith of S. C., Tazewell, Tyler, White, Williams, Woodbury.—21.

In the House of Representatives, considerable conversation took place on the subject of a recess every day during the present week, but, a resolution to that effect having passed, a motion to reconsider was made with success, in order to make way for a proposition to meet at 10 A. M. and not adjourn before 5 P. M. But before any question was taken the hour expired, and the subject lies over until to-morrow. The house then took up the bill regulating processes, in which some slight amendments were introduced, and the bill was passed. The house then resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the union, and resumed the bill for the relief of the surviving officers of the revolutionary army. All the amendments offered were rejected; the committee rose, on motion of Mr. Sterigere.

Tuesday, May 13.

In the Senate, the tariff bill was read a third time, and Mr. Hayne spoke at length against it, and moved its indefinite postponement. The motion was rejected, by a vote of 20 to 27. The bill was passed, by a vote of 26 to 21. Little other business was transacted.

In the House of Representatives, the bill for the relief of the survivors of the army of the revolution was taken up, and after various unnecessary motions to amend, by the aid of the previous question the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, by a vote of 124 to 64. On the question of its passage, Mr. Clark, of Kentucky, spoke against the bill, and Mr. Drayton and Mr. S. Wood in favor of it. The previous question was then again called, and the bill was finally passed, by a vote of 115 to 58. The house subsequently took up the bill to enlarge the powers of the several corporations of the district of Columbia, to which some amendments were offered; but before the final question on the bill was taken, the house adjourned.

Wednesday, May 14.

In the Senate, the bill for the continuance of the board of commissioners established for the settlement of claims under the treaty of Ghent, was taken up, and, after some discussion, the amendment of the house, limiting the duration of the board to the 1st of September, was concurred in. The managers, on the part of the senate, of the conference appointed to consider the disagreement of the two houses on the amendments of the senate to the internal improvement bill, made a report with resolutions. The resolutions were concurred in. Some time was spent in executive business.

In the House of Representatives, a great many bills were ordered to be transferred from committees of the whole, with a view to place them where they will be more within reach during the few days which remain of the present session. The house then resumed the consideration of the bill enlarging the powers of the several corporations of the district of Columbia, which, after some amendments, was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 111 to 68. The house then took up the bill to abolish the office of major general in the peace establishment, which was finally ordered to a third reading by a vote of 106 to 73. The house then agreed to the report of the committee of conference upon the bill making appropriations for internal improvements, which recommended that the house recede from their disagreement to the amendment made by the senate in the title of the bill, and agree to the modification made by the senate in the amendment relating to surveys.

Thursday, May 15.

In the Senate, Mr. Smith, of Md. was elected president pro tempore of the senate, and assumed the duties of the chair. Some private bills were disposed of. The bill authorizing the corporations of Georgetown and Washington to subscribe to stock in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, was read and rejected, 12 to 14. Subsequently, on motion of Mr. Rowan, the vote was reconsidered, and the bill was read a second time, and referred to the committee on the judiciary. Some debate arose on the bill for the relief of Thomas L. M'Kinney; and the bill was postponed to Saturday next.

In the House of Representatives, various bills were transferred from the committee of the whole to the committee of the whole on the state of the union. The bill to enlarge the powers of the several corporations of the district of Columbia, and the bill to abolish the office of major general in the military peace establishment, were read a third time and passed. The house then went into committee of the whole on the state of the union, on the amendments made by the senate to the tariff bill; and all the amendments were concurred in. The chairman of the select committee on retrenchment, made a report from that committee; and Mr. Sergeant made a report containing the opinions of the minority of that committee, of both of which documents 6000 extra copies were ordered to be printed.

Friday, May 16.

In the Senate, some private bills were acted on. The bill for purchasing 8000 copies of Mr. Adlum's treatise on the cultivation of the vine and the art of making wine, was, after a debate, rejected. The bill for abolishing brevet rank, was considered and laid on the table.

In the House of Representatives, it was determined to take a recess from four to six o'clock, for the purpose of acting on the bill to establish post roads, &c. The house then proceeded to the consideration of private bills, a great number of which were acted on in committee, and subsequently ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

In the evening session, the house acted on the bill to alter and establish certain post roads in committee of the whole, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on Monday. The house then, in committee, took up the bills granting pensions to officers, widows, and soldiers &c. which were reported with amendments, but the house did not act upon them.

RALEIGH.

Wednesday, May 28.

James Barbour, of Virginia, now secretary at war, has been appointed by the president, with the advice and consent of the senate, to be minister to Great Britain.

ASSAULT ON THE PRESIDENT'S SECRETARY.

The select committee, to whom was referred the message of the president of the United States relative to the assault committed on his private secretary, made a report to the house of representatives on the 16th inst.

It was proved, to the satisfaction of the committee, "that Mrs. Cordis, the mother of Mrs. Jarvis, was very near to Mr. Adams when he made use of no offensive language, and that she, as well as other persons of the party who accompanied Mr. Jarvis, heard it with some distinctness. It also appears, that the ladies who accompanied Mr. Jarvis interpreted the language of Mr. Adams as an insult offered to the whole party, and it seems that Mr. Jarvis acted, throughout the whole of the transaction, under the same impression."

It was also stated to the committee by Mr. Adams and Mr. Stetson, "that Mr. Adams did not use the offensive language relative to Mr. Jarvis, with a view of injuring the feelings of the ladies who accompanied him, nor, indeed, with a knowledge that it was overheard by them."

The committee then proceed, "Upon a view of all the circumstances, the committee are of the opinion that the assault was committed by Mr. Jarvis upon the private secretary of the president, whatever may have been the causes of provocation, was an act done in contempt of the authority and dignity of this house, involving not only a violation of its own peculiar privileges, but of the immunity which it is bound, upon every principle, to guaranty to the person selected by the president as the organ of his official communications to congress. It is of the utmost importance that the official intercourse between the president and the legislative department should not be liable to interruption. The proceedings of congress could not be more effectually arrested by preventing the members of either house from going to the hall of their deliberations, than they might be by preventing the president from making official communications essentially connected with the legislation of the country."

The committee farther state, that, "in the case under consideration, the private secretary, after having delivered a message from the president, was in the act of retiring, and almost within the very verge of this hall, when the assault was committed upon him. The house was in session, and the person who committed the assault went immediately from the hall in which it was deliberating, where he was in the enjoyment of a privilege conceded to him, in common with others, who are engaged in reporting the proceedings of the house."

The committee, however, come to the conclusion, that "though they think the conduct of Mr. Jarvis obnoxious to the censure of the house, yet they can hardly suppose that he was conscious, at the time of committing the assault, that he was offering a contempt to its authority. And as the Committee are aware that many persons, for whose opinions they have very great respect, entertain the belief that the assault in question was not a violation of any privilege of the house, they think they are required, by the spirit of moderation and indulgence in which this power should always be exercised, to give Mr. Jarvis the benefit of the most favorable presumption, as to his views and intentions, touching the rights and privileges in question."

The report concludes with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the assault committed by Russel Jarvis on the person of John Adams, the private secretary of the president, in the rotundo of the capitol, immediately after the said John Adams had delivered a message from the president to the house of representatives, and while he was in the act of retiring from it, was a violation of privilege, which merits the censure of this house.

Resolved, That it is not expedient to have any further proceedings in this case.

The minority of the committee also submitted a report, in which it is contended that the house does not possess the power to inflict punishment for the violation of its privileges, and concluding with the following resolution.

Resolved, That it is not competent to the house of representatives to punish Russel Jarvis for the assault upon the private secretary of the president, as for a contempt to the house.

Both of these reports were ordered to lie upon the table.

The Presidency.—At a battalion muster held in this county on Saturday the 24th inst. a vote was taken on the presidential election, which resulted as follows:

For General Jackson,	256
For Mr. Adams,	61

At a battalion muster in Oxford, Granville county, the vote being taken, there were,

For Gen. Jackson,	180
For Mr. Adams,	21

From the Carolina Observer.

MR HALE, will please publish the following additional "drops of comfort for the Adams men."

At a muster of Capt. D. M'Lean's company, in Robeson county, a vote was taken on the presidential question, which resulted as follows:

For Mr. Adams,	50
Gen. Jackson,	11

And at the muster of Capt. Duncan M'Farlan's company, Richmond county, the vote on the same subject was,

For Mr. Adams,	55
Gen. Jackson,	16

The sentiment of this company, as expressed by the vote above, exhibits the very reverse of what it was nine months ago. A SUBSCRIBER.

Alfred Moore, esq. has been appointed to deliver the oration, on behalf of the Philanthropic Society, on the day preceding the commencement, at Chapel Hill.

We are pleased to hear, that upwards of $20.000 have been subscribed to the stock of the *Ocracock Navigation Company*; and that a meeting of the stockholders will be held at Washington on the first Monday of next month, for the purpose of organizing the company.

As soon as a fit season shall arrive, the engineer of the state will make a survey of the inlet, as directed by the act for incorporating the company.

Raleigh Register.

The bill which has finally passed the two houses of congress, provides that all the surviving officers of the revolution, who were entitled to half pay under the resolutions of congress of 1780, and all the private soldiers who were entitled to a bounty of eighty dollars, shall receive full pay for life, according to their lineal rank, but in no case to exceed the full pay of a captain; this provision to take date from March, 1826. No oath of *pauperism* is required—the venerable patriots will receive the bounty of their country, with no degrading conditions annexed; but a salutary clause is inserted, which prevents the pay from being alienated from those entitled to it, by any legal process.

Melancholy.—The Elizabeth City, Star of the 14th inst. states, that Friday preceding, about a mile from that place, a horse took fright and ran away with a cart; by which two men were thrown out, and one of them, a Mr. Miles Wright, from Camden county, instantaneously killed.

Trial for Murder.—Negroes Bob and Anthony, charged with having murdered Mr. O'Maher at his store in Petersburg on the 10th ultimo, have been tried, found guilty, and sentenced to be executed on the 20th June next.

A N. Y. interior paper says, a stage near Herkimer, with 9 passengers, lately made a complete somerset down a cliff, and came on its wheels again at the bottom! Nobody or thing hurt!

A Rare Bargain.—John Cook, a laborer, has lately been called upon by the overseers of Tingall to support his wife, whom he sold for half a crown about sixteen years since; but the worst part of the story is, he is also required to support seven children she has had by the purchaser.

Dublin Post.

Ebenezer Gleason and *Benjamin Moses*, indicted for forgeries during the present session of the Circuit Court of the United States, at Philadelphia, were on Monday sentenced, having been convicted, Gleason to *seventeen* and Moses to *twelve* years imprisonment, after a very pertinent address from Judge Washington on the occasion. *Philadelphia Sent.*

MARRIED.

In Franklin county, on the 14th instant, Mr. *Thomas J. Bemey*, junior editor of the Raleigh Star, to Miss *Eliza A. P. Sledge*, daughter of Joel Sledge, esq.

In Granville county, on the 22d instant, Mr. *Thomas Speller* of Bertie county, to Miss *Mary Ridley*, daughter of Dr. James Ridley, of the former place.

In Guilford county, on the 15th inst. Mr. *Thomas Osmond* to Miss *Abigal Parker*, daughter of Jonathan Parker, esq.

In Chatham county, on the 22d instant, Mr. *James C. Mitchell* to Miss *Caroline Lightfoot*.

DIED.

In this county, on the 30th of April last, Mrs. *Ellen Blackwood*, wife of John Blackwood, esq. in the 47th year of her age, leaving a large family to lament her loss.

In Milton, on the 19th inst. the Rev. *John Campbell*, a zealous minister of the Baptist church, and long a respectable and worthy inhabitant of this county.

At his residence, on Crabtree creek, in Wake county, on the 17th inst. at an advanced age, *Nathaniel Jones*, esq. He has represented that county for several years in both houses of the legislature, was esteemed by all who knew him, and supported through life a character of the strictest honor and integrity.

At Fayetteville, on the 14th inst. Mr. *Wm. Shepherd*, in the 87th year of his age. Mr. Shepherd was one of those who actively promoted, and ardently sustained, the contest which resulted in the independence of his country. He maintained an excellent character through life, and died without fear and without reproach.

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE examination will commence on Monday the 2d of June, and conclude on the evening of the following day.—The exercises will be resumed on the second Thursday in July.

W. J. Bingham, *Principal.*

P. S. As the classes commence in January, beginners cannot be received the ensuing session. Boys who have studied the Latin Grammar, or who are in any higher stage of advancement, will be admitted. W. J. B.

May 28. 32—tf

☞ The editors of the Raleigh Register and Star are requested to give the above five insertions, and forward their accounts to this office.

FAMILY FLOUR.

FAMILY FLOUR, of a very superior quality, for sale by

Wm. Huntington.

May 27. 32- 3w

TO BUILDERS.

WILL be let to the lowest bidder, on Tuesday the 17th day of June next, it being the second day of Person county court, at Roxborough, the building of a JAIL, of the dimensions of twenty eight, by twenty four feet, the wall to be twenty five feet high, with four separate apartments, the whole wall to be of hewn logs, one foot thick, the criminal's room to be double, and sheeted between the walls, or dowelled together with iron bars three quarters of an inch square, six inches apart. A farther description will be shown by the commissioners, or by Duncan Rose, at Roxborough, with whom the plan will be left.

Nathaniel Norfleet,
Reuben Walton,
Thomas Shepard,
John Barnett,
} Commissioners.

May 27. 32—

7,000 lbs. good BACON, for sale by

Samuel Child.

May 28. 31- tf

CONSCIENCE.

From Robert Montgomery's Omnipresence of the Deity.

Let Crime entomb herself within the heart,
And day-light veil her with deceitful art,
Darkness shall all th' illusive web unwind—
That hell of conscience to a guilty mind!
At deep dead night, when not an earthly sound
Jars on the brooding air that sleeps around;
When all the drossy feelings of the day,
Touch'd by the wand of Truth, dissolve away;
Unhallow'd guilt shall in her bosom feel
A rack too fierce for language to reveal;
A sense unutterable within the soul
Of him pervading—living through the whole!
On ev'ry limb shall creeping terror come,
Lock her white lips, and strike her anguish dumb;
Vengeance shall utter a tremendous yell,
And fancy flutter round the gulph of hell!
Not so comes darkness to the good man's breast,
When night brings on the holy hour of rest;
Tired of the day, a pillow laps his head,
While heavenly vigils watch around the bed;
His spirit bosom'd on the God of all,
Peace to the hour! whate'er the night befal:—
Then pleasing memory carolls her chart,
To raise, refine, and regulate the heart:
Exulting boyhood, and its host of smiles;
Next busy manhood, battling with its toils,
Delights and dreams that made the heart run o'er,
The love forgotten, and the friends no more—
The panorama of past life appears,
Warms his pure mind, and melts it into tears:
Till, like a shutting flower, his senses close,
And on him lies the beauty of repose.

From the "Clubs of London."

THE BITER BIT.

One of the best things related of the Counsellor Curran, is the following judicious manœuvre, by which a sum of money was recovered from a scoundrel, in whose *safe* keeping it had been placed by an unsuspecting countryman, who came to Dublin for the renewal of the lease of his farm. For this purpose he had brought with him bank notes for 100*l.* which were to be paid as a *fine*.

Having taken up his quarters at an inn, he requested the landlord to take care of his money for him, as he wished to go and look about the city, and to treat himself to the theatre that evening. Mine host readily undertook the precious charge; but when, next morning, the farmer had spruced himself up to attend the landlord's levee, what was his astonishment, on asking for his money, to hear the villanous inkeeper deny any knowledge of him or his hundred pounds.

'By the holy!' said he, 'you gave me no money; and by the powers! no money shall you have back.'

'Sure, and its not in arnest ye are, masthur!' said the countryman, turning pale at the prospect of loosing his treasure; then, recovering himself, he continued, with a smile, expressive of fear and doubt. 'Bad luck to your jokes at this present writing—make haste man, and give me the notes, else I'll be too late, and I wont have my lase signed at all."

'I know nothing of you or your lase,' replied the publican.

'Oh, murdher!' exclaimed the farmer, 'does my eyesight desaive me, to hear the dwindling tief going for to deny that I gave him the money, and that, too, unknownst to any one, for the entire safety?'

'It's yourself that's the swindler, to come for to ax me for money that I never seen,' retorted mine host. 'But Dublin's not the place for ye to come and play yer thricks in; and ye'll find that we're not to be caught so aisy; so take yourself off ye robber, or by the holy! I'll send for the police this blessed minute, and swear a highway robbery against ye, and have ye put into Newgate and hanged for that same.'

The poor countryman transfixed with astonishment and horror, was for some time unable to reply, but continued to regard his plunderer with a vacant stare, and open mouth; at length he found words, and exclaimed, 'The holy Jasus keep me from all mortal sin! Ounly hear to the false tory robber. But I'll have jusice of ye, ye tief of the world, if there's law or justice, or judge or jury, to be had in Dublin.'

Having uttered this threat, he pressed his hat down violently over his forehead, and, clenching his hands in agony, rushed out into the street, the very picture of despair. After walking on for some time, the poor fellow bethought him of making his complaint to one of the judges at the Four Courts, the magnificent structure of which he had admired during his peregrination the day before, and where he had learned that the sages of the law sat daily for the administration of justice. Although his topographical knowledge of the city was very slender, he soon recognized the famous spot, and boldly entered the hall, where he soon mixed with the throng of attorneys, clients, witnesses and barristers, that paraded up and down; but, seeing no one who was likely to give him either advice or assistance, he was about entering one of the courts, which was also greatly crowded, when an officer told him, in an authoritative tone, to stand back. The farmer expostulated, but in vain; for the man in office, learning that he had no business with the cause which was pending, peremptorily refused to let him pass; seeing unusual eagerness and anxiety, however, in the countryman's countenance, he enquired the nature of his business; to which the latter replied, 'I wish, sir, to spake to the Judge about a murdering robbery that ——'

'Pooh! pooh!' replied the officer, 'you must not come here about murders and robberies—why don't you go to a magistrate?'

The countryman responded with a deep sigh.—'Sure, its myself that's a stranger in Dublin, and I don't know the ways of it. Oh, what will I do this blessed day! I won't get my lase signed at all; and I must not show my face at Callagher without it. I'll be turned out of house and home,' (here the poor fellow shed tears.) 'and poor Norah, and the dear childer, will be obliged to take bag and go out. The holy vargin, and the blessed saints, give them their protection! But,' clenching his hands, 'it's no use bodhering about judges or magistrates, I'll go back this instant, and tear the Orange tief's heart out of his body; it's no more nor he desarves; and, if I'm hanged for the murder, sure i 's better than to be robbed entirely.'

The officer's curiosity was excited by the violence of the poor man's emotions; and he enquired who it was that had robbed him.

The farmer replied, 'Him, sure, as keeps the Carman's Inn, down there, in the place they calls Stoney-batter.'

Officer. But there are several Carman's Inns—what is his name?

Farmer. His name, sur, is Rooney, I don't know his christhun name; but that's what's painted on the sign.

O. What, Nick Rooney, that keeps the 'King William o' Horseback!' By jakers! my good fellow! you are fallen into bad hands. Only come across old Nick, and he'll play the divil with ye. Nick Rooney is the worst villain, and the biggest blackguard, in all Dublin city; and that's saying a great dale, any how. What has he robbed you of?

F. One hundred pounds—bad luck to the villain!

O. What a hundred pounds!—how did Nick-rob ye of that same?

F. I gave him the notes last night to keep safe for me; an' when I axed him for them this morning, by the powers! if he didn't deny clane that I ever giv'd them to him—the false murderer that he is.

O. But had ye no witness to that same?

F. Is it a witness that ye mane?—Sure, the divil a witness in life was there but myself and Rooney. I'd no notion the bloodthirsty spalpeen would have tricked me out of the notes, and so I giv'd them to him privately, to prevent myself from being robbed by the Dublin thieves.

O. By the holy St. Proker! there isn't a bigger thief in all Ireland than Rooney, and ye may take your affidavit of that same. But I am sorry ye haven't got no witness; because, d'ye see, ye'll not be able to prove that ye gave the villain the money to keep.

F. By the holy vargin! I'll take my oath of it.

O. True, for you, my good friend; but that isn't enough to convict the robber. I'm afraid ye'll not be able to recover your money.

F. Ochone! and is it that you say? What will I do?

O. By the powers! a thought is just come across me: Counsellor Curran is the boy for your money; if there's a man in Dublin can do't, the counsellor is the man. Be aisy with yourself now and step across to Bill Murphy, at the Haymow and Pitchfork. I'll come to ye when the court rises, and I'll take ye to the counsellor without any more delay. He's as cunning as Old Nick, or even the Divil himself; and, I'll bet the worth of the notes but he'll get them back for ye.

F. Long life to ye, masthur! I'll do that same; and its not to spake of the reward I'll give ye.

O. Don't speak of no reward, my good friend; I'm happy to serve ye; and I'll be still more so, to see that thief Rooney burnt alive for his robberies. He once refused to trust me a noggin o' whiskey when I was out of place; and many's the gallon I drank, and paid for on the nail, at his house, before that same; but, by jakers! I'll be revenged now, any how—the brute baste that he is! So now, step over to Murphey's—comfort yourself with a drop of the cratur, and smoke your doodeen, and I'll be with you in no time.

'Jasus be with you,' replied the countryman, cheering up, as he took his departure for the tavern to which he was directed. He had not sat there above an hour when he was joined by the friendly door-keeper, who, after tossing off a noggin of potyeen, accompanied him to Curran's house, in Ely Place.

Mr. Curran heard the man's story, and saw instantly through the whole affair. He knew Rooney, by report, to be a sly, artful scoundrel, and that success in recovering the money would depend on the utmost nicety of management. He resolved, therefore, to give his instructions to the countryman by peacemeal, afraid to trust him with too much at one time, in case of bungling; and being well aware of the confusion of ideas which any matter of importance invariably produces in the muddy brain of an uneducated Irishman. Having settled his tactics, Mr. Curran said, 'You say, my friend, that this Rooney denies the receipt of these bank notes?'

Farmer. I do, yer worship: and he's a false black-hearted thraitor for that same.

Curran. You have no witness?

F. None, my lord—the more's the pity.

C. Are you willing, then, to be guided entirely by my advice?

F. Yer honor may swear that.

C. You will take no step but as I direct you?

F. I'll trust myself and the entire thing to the direction of yer worship's reverence; and I'll not do nor say nothing but what yer honor will tell me is right.

C. Very well. Now do you think it possible, by going back to —— What part of the country do you come from?

F. My native place, when I'm at home, is Callagher, county Tipperary.

C. Very well; do you think it possible, by going there, that you could raise, borrow, beg, or steal, another hundred pounds, and be back here in a few days?

F. Oh, murdher! if it's a hundred pounds of potaties ye mane, I could do it aisily; but as to money, I've a notion it's entirely unpossible.

C. But cannot your relative assist you? You will require it only for a few days; and I give you my word that you shall get it back to Tipperary, as I hope you shall the hundred pounds that you have lost.

F. Sure, I've got an ould uncle, my mother's own brother, that's worth oceans o' money, and it's worth trying for, yer honor.

C. Certainly; go then, without delay; say to your uncle that a hundred pounds for a few days will make your fortune; and see that you do not mention your loss to a living soul; but come to me the instant you return. I'll take care that the farm shall remain open until you come back.

F. Long life to your honor's reverence; I'll do that same; an' I'll be back in a jiffy, without any delay in life.

The farmer, buoyed up by the prospect of regaining his lost treasure, departed in good spirits for the county of Tipperary; and played his part so well as to return in a few days with the needful.

Having waited on Mr. Curran, the latter sent immediately for the friendly door-keeper, whom he instructed to accompany the countryman to Rooney's, in order to witness the deposit of the second bundle of banknotes. He directed the farmer to plead mistake and intoxication in regard to his former claim, and to apologize accordingly; also to say that he had returned to the country, where he had found his money; and that he was desirous of making amends for his former suspicion of his honesty, by now depositing the money in his hands until the morrow; as he was tired with his journey, and could not transact his business with the landlord that evening. He likewise warned them both to be on their guard that Rooney might not suspect their intimacy or business; for that purpose he advised the farmer to enter on the business before the other made his appearance, which should be exactly at the instant when the notes should be counting out.

They set out accordingly, and the farmer obeyed his instructions to the letter; the villan Rooney, no doubt, anticipating a second booty. But, seeing the door-keeper enter, the farmer took up his cue, and said, 'there's the hundred pound, every hap'orth of it: count it yourself, Mr. Rooney, and see it's all right. I'll take a bed with ye to-night, and in the morning I'll be wanting it again, to pay for my lase; ye'll be sure not to fail to be giving me the money when I ax ye for it.'

'Oh! niver fear Nick Rooney for that,' replied the innkeeper; 'there are the notes safe in my pocket-book, and I'll put that same under my bolster this blessed night.'

The door-keeper saw that now was his time to take a part in the colloquy; accordingly he exclaimed, 'Truth, Mr. Rooney, and it's not myself would be after trusting such an old Belzebub as you are with any money at all. Much better, sure, for the farmer to lend me a hold of the flimsies; for I'm an honest man every inch, and I'll keep them as safe for him as if they were lodged in the Bank of Ireland.'

'By the holy!' replied the farmer, 'but yer a mighty dacent sort of a brute baste now, to be after thinking that I would trust my money wid you that I never before set eyes on; and sure, Mr. Rooney ought to give ye a great bating for the suspicion of his honor.'

'Get out of my house, you thief of the world,' roared the publican to the officer; 'what d'ye mane by it, sur?'

'Ay, bad manners t'ye,' rejoined the farmer; 'what d'ye mane by computing to Mr. Rooney that he's a robber, and the likes of that? But, barring yer impudacency, isn't there yerself there to the fore, ye spalpeen, to bear witness that I gived him the money? Get out, ye blackguard! it's like enough yer a swindler yerself, and yer trying at this moment to pick my pocket; but I knows the tricks of Dublin, I can tell ye.'

The officer now saw that it was his turn to apologize, which he did by swearing that what he had said was only a joke, and 'no offence in life;' after which he called for a noggin of whiskey, and took his departure. The farmer, likewise, after a short refreshment, bent his steps towards Ely Place, where he reported progress to Curran.

'Very well,' said the counsellor; 'now go back to the inn alone, and tell Rooney that you have been informed your landlord sails for England to-morrow morning, and that you want your money now; that the only chance you have of getting your lease renewed, is by having it done this evening.'

Away hied the farmer, not well knowing what to make of his director's manœuvres; but he punctually executed his message, and soon returned with the money: Rooney, though sorry to let the booty out of his grasp, was too well aware of the consequences of denying a transaction to which there had been (what he thought) even an *accidental* witness.

On putting the notes down on the table, Curran thus addressed his client: 'Well now, my friend, so far so well; we have now got the rascal fast.'

'The Lord above be praised,' replied the countryman; 'but with yer honor's lave, may I be so bould as to obsarve that the villan still houlds the money he first tuk from me.'

'No such thing!' returned Curran; 'why, you blundering blockhead, don't you see that this is the *first* hundred; and that you have nothing to do, to-morrow morning, but to go with your witness and claim the hundred you left with him to-day?'

'The holy virgin and blessed saints be good unto ye, Misthur Curran, all the days of your life,' replied the farmer; 'ye advise the right thing any how; and I'll do that same.'

Accordingly, next day, the *biter* found himself *bit*, when the farmer arrived with the officer to claim the money which the latter saw him deposit the day before. Rooney was compelled to make restoration, in order to avoid worse consequences.

Curran often told the story, as an instance of his own ingenuity; and he declared if the farmer could not have procured the money from his uncle, he himself would have advanced the hundred pounds for the second deposit, so confident was he of the success of his scheme.

DOMESTIC DUTIES AND HAPPINESS.

If there is a qualification in which a female ought to excel, it is a thorough and practical acquaintance with the arts and duties of domestic life. She may be ignorant of other branches of human knowledge, and deficient in more refined attainments with comparative impunity, but embellishments cannot supply her deficiency in these. These constitute her peculiar and appropriate employment, and, so far from being beneath her regard, they adorn and beauty the most distinguished of their sex.

The sentiment may not exactly accord with the opinions of the present age, but it is one that ought to be inscribed on the heart of every female, that industry and economy are her true glory. There is no apology for a slothful woman. A slothful woman is more fit for a domestic drudge, or the slave of an eastern despot, than for the elevated station which fredom, civilization and Christianity, have assigned to her. A woman who is occupied in little else than receiving the courtesies of the other sex, having every want supplied by obsequious attendants, if she does not become torpid by inaction, is almost always the victim of that morbid sensibility, which, while it can weep over the ideal scenes of a novel or tragedy, has no interest in the affecting realities of human life, and passes through the world without communicating happiness, or acquiring reponsibility.

Few appreciate the obligations, cares, and labors of an industrious female; and few, I fear, are sensible of the perpetual self-denial which she is called to exercise in the performance of her laborious and reiterated duties. Her eye must be every where in her own retired dominion; her hand on every spring in all the departments of domestic labor; and cheefulness and care constitute the prominent excellencies of character. A female that has been induced to believe that she was made for nothing but to be loved and admired, and who is never pleased but by alternations of idleness and dissipation, has never learned to estimate her true worth and importance, and is a stranger to the high destination of a woman.

Religion in woman, as in man, is not only "of the operation of God," but the result of reflection, comparison, and choice, and consists in the due regulation of the affections and habits. Let the fear of God, and the love of Jesus Christ control her domestic virtues; let the humility, patience, faith, hope, charity, and resignation of the gospel, become interwoven with personal accomplishments, and sweeten and govern her conduct—and how lovely is such a woman! It has frequently been remarked, that pious women are not only more numerous, but more pious than pious men. How infinitely superior are her charms to all the fascinations of beauty, all the splendors of external accomplishment, and all the delicious joys of giddy dissipation! How invaluable does such a woman appear, adorned and dignified, not only by all that earth can give, but decked in the robes of that piety and loveliness which earth can neither give nor take away.

Sat. Eve. Post.

NEWSPAPERS.

People are given to talk of the influence of the press; of its being the palladium of our liberties, with a deal more such vague panegyric. Yet while they praise the organ, they forget the hands which play it. They forget the condition of editors and printers. The very individuals who sing the loudest songs in the praise of the press, are most regardless of our professional rights. They resort to the meanest modes of defrauding us of the just recompence of our legal responsibilities and our pecuniary hazards. Of *stealing* newspapers, we do not so much complain, for the law has affixed a penalty to the offence; but we do most earnestly protest against the system of *borrowing* them. Men do not borrow each other's *coats* and *shoes* to the injury of shoemakers and tailors, yet *we* are greatly curtailed of our fair patronage by their borrowing our Journals.

Noah.

The Three Wonders of Women.

First, at fifteen, they wonder who they shall take; second, at twenty-five, they wonder who they shall get; and third, at thirty-five, they wonder who will take them.

Clemency.—Alphonsus, king of Naples, was asked why he was so favorable to all men, even to those notoriously wicked—because, answered he, good men are won by justice, and the bad by clemency. When some of his ministers complained to him of his lenity—what! exclaimed he, would you have lions and tigers to reign over you? Know ye not that cruelty is the attribute of wild beasts—clemency that of man?

In security, do not forget danger.